TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam, or hand, } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " " 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a SERVANT SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the washing of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING.
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar.-hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full Jewelled Patent-Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium note required, consequently no assessments made.*

J. R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862-1y.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. NO. 28.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GROWLER'S INCOME TAX.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

My neighbor Growler, an excitable man by the way, was particularly excited over his "Income Tax," or, as he called it, his "War Tax." He had never liked the war—thought it unnecessary and wicked; the work of politicians. The fighting of brother *against* brother was a terrible thing in his eyes. If you asked him who began the war?—who struck at the nation's life?—if self-defence were not a duty—he would reply with vague generalities, made up of partisan tricky sentences, which he had learned without comprehending their just significance.

Growler came in upon me the other day, flourishing a square piece of blue writing paper, quite moved from his equanimity.

"There it is! Just so much robbery! Stand and deliver, is the word. Pistols and bayonets! Your money or your life!"

I took the piece of paper from his hand and read:

"PHILADELPHIA, September, 1863.

"RICHARD GROWLER, Esq.,

"Dr. to John M. Riley,

"Collecter of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. Office 427 Chestnut Street.

"For Tax on Income, for the year 1862, as per return made to the Assessor of District, $43 21

"Received payment,

"JOHN M. RILEY, Collector."

"You're all right," I said, smiling.

"I'd like to know what you mean by all right!" Growler was just a little offended at my way of treating this very serious matter—serious in his eyes, I mean. "I've been robbed of forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents," he continued. "Do you say that is all right? A minion of the Government has put his hand into my pocket and taken out just so much of my property. Is that all right?"

"The same thing may be set forth in very different language," I replied. "Let me state the case."

"Very well—state it!" said Growler, dumping himself into a chair, and looking as ill-humored as possible.

"Instead of being robbed," said I, you have been protected in your property and person, and guaranteed all the high privileges of citizenship, for the paltry sum of forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents as your share of the cost of protection."

"Oh, that's only your way of putting the case," retorted Growler, dropping a little from his high tone of indignation.

"Let me be more particular in my way of putting the case. Your income is from the rent of property?"

"Yes."

"What would it have cost you to defend that property from the army of Gen. Lee, recently driven from our State by national soldiers?"

"Cost me!" Growler looked at me in a kind of maze, as though he thought me half in jest.

"Exactly! What would it have cost you? Lee, if unopposed, would certainly have reached this city, and held it; and if your property had been of use to him, or any of his officers or soldiers, it would have been appropriated without as much as saying: By your leave, sir? Would forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents have covered the damages? Perhaps not.—Possibly, you might have lost from one-half to two-thirds of all you are worth."

Growler was a trifle bewildered at this way of putting the case. He looked puzzled.

"You have a store on south wharves" said I.

"Yes."

"What has kept the Alabama or the Florida from running up the Delaware and burning the whole city front? Do you have forts and ships of war for the protection of your property? If not, who provides them? They are provided and you are safe. What is your share of the expense for a whole year? Just forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents! It sounds like a jest!"

Growler did not answer. So I kept on.

"But for our immense armies in the field, and navy on the water, this rebellion would have succeeded. What then? Have you ever pondered the future of this country in such an event? Have you thought of your own position? of the loss or gain to yourself? How long do you think we could be at peace with England or France, if the nation were dismembered, and a hostile Confederation established on our Southern border? Would our war taxes be less than now? Would life and property be more secure? Have you not an interest in our great army and navy, as well as I and every other member of the Union? Does not your safety as well as mine lie in their existence? Are they not, at this very time, the conservators of everything we hold dear as men and citizens?—Who equips and pays this army?—Who builds and furnishes these ships? Where does the enormous sums of money required come from? It is the nation's work—the people aggravated into power and munificence, and so irresistible in might—unconquerable. Have you no heart swellings of pride in this magnificent exhibition of will and strength? No part in the nation's glory? No eager helping hand to stretch forth?

Growler was silent still.

"There was no power in you or me to check the wave of destruction that was launched by patricidal hands against us. If unresisted, by the nation, as an aggregate power, it would have swept in desolation over the whole land. Traitors in our midst, and traitors moving in arms against us, would have united to destroy our beautiful fabric of civil liberty. The government, which dealt with all good citizens so kindly and gently, that not one in a thousand felt its touch beyond the weight of a feather, would have been subverted; and who can tell under what iron rule we might have fallen for a time, or how many years of bloody strife would have elapsed before that civil liberty which ensures the greatest good to the greatest number would have been again established?—But the wave of destruction was met, nay, hurled back upon the enemies who sought our ruin. We yet dwell in safety. Your property is secure. You still gather your annual income, protected in all your rights and privileges by the national arm. And what does the nation assess to you as your share in the cost of this security? Half your property! No, not a farthing of that property! Only a small percentage of your income from that property. *Just forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents!!* Pardon me for saying it, friend Growler, but I am more than half ashamed of you!"

"And seeing the way you put the case, I am more than half ashamed of myself," he answered frankly. "Why, taking your view, this is about the cheapest investment I ever made."

"You certainly get more for your money than in any other line of expenditure. Yesterday I had a letter from an old friend living in the neighborhood of Carlisle. The rebels took from him six fine horses, worth two hundred dollars a piece; six cows and oxen; and over two hundred bushels of grain. And not content with plundering him, they burnt down a barn, which had cost him nearly two thousand dollars. But for the army raised and equipped by the nation, in support of which you and I are taxed so lightly, we might have suffered as severely. How much do you think it cost in money for the protection we have enjoyed in this particular instance?"

"A million of dollars, perhaps?"

"Nearer ten millions of dollars.—From the time our army left the Rappahannock, until the battle of Gettysburg, its cost to the Government could scarcely have been less than the sum I have mentioned. Of this sum your proportion cannot be over three or four dollars; and for that trifle, your property, may be your life, was held secure.

"No more of that if you please," said Growler, showing some annoyance. "You are running this thing into the ground. I own up, square.—I was quarreling with my best friend. I was striking at the hand that gave me protection. If my war tax next year should be a hundred dollars instead of forty-three, I will pay it without a murmur."

"Don't say without a murmur, friend Growler."

"What then?"

"Say gladly, as a means of safety."

"Put it as you will," he answered, folding up Collector Riley's receipt, which he still held in his hand, and bowing himself out.

Not many days afterwards I happened to hear some one grumbling in my neighbor's presence about his income tax. Growler waited to hear him through. My lesson was improved in his hands. In significant phrase he "pitched into" the offender, and read him a lecture so much stronger than mine, that I felt myself thrown quite into the shade.

"You have been assessed fifty-eight dollars," he said, in his excited way—"fifty-eight dollars! One would think from the noise you make about it, that you had been robbed of half you were worth. Fifty-eight dollars for security at home, and protection abroad!—Fifty-eight dollars as your share in the cost of defence against an enemy that, if unopposed will desolate our homes and destroy our Government!

Already it has cost the nation for your safety and mine over a thousand millions of dollars; and you are angry because it asks for your little share of the expense—Sir, you are not worthy the name of an American citizen!"

"That's hard talk, Growler, and I wont bear it!" said the other.

"It's true talk, and you'll have to bear it!" was retorted. "Fretting over the mean little sum of fifty-eight dollars! Why, sir, I know a man who has given his right arm in this cause; and another who has given his right leg. Do they grumble? No, sir! I never heard a word of complaint from their lips. Thousands and tens of thousands have given their lives, that you and I might dwell in safety. I know mothers who have given their husbands—sons and husbands who will never more return! They are with the dead. Sir, you are dishonoring yourself in the eyes of all men. A grumbler over this paltry war tax—for shame!"

I turned off, saying in my thought: "So much good done! My reclaimed sinner has become a preacher of righteousness."—*New York Ledger.*

Memory of the Dead Heroes of the War.

The following happy remembrance of those who have died for their country, during the war, is from the Thanksgiving discourse of Henry Ward Beecher, delivered before his people in Brooklyn:

Let us pause upon the threshold of our discourse to pay a tribute to our heroes. On either side has been manifested the noblest courage, and patience, and endurance. Ten thousand youths have dropped the blossom of their lives. Alas? that for so many it should be a death, utterly dead! More and more will years reveal that young Southern heroes died for an evil cause. Would that so much bravery had had a better cause. Time will bring no venerableness and no affection to defeated tyranny. Men's enthusiasms never go backwards to search for the deeds of oppressors, to garland them with evergreen honor. They die indeed, who die for slavery. And lapse of years, and growing justice, and nobler humanities, will only make the mistake more dreadful, and their oblivion more certain. It is indeed a sad future for those who mourn for souls slain under the dark banner of slavery. No future historian will feel sacred enthusiasm in recovering their names. No rejoicing millions will teach their children to lisp their names with gladness. The best that can be done for them by patriotism, is to draw a vail over their life, and to let them be forgotten. Over their burial-ground the hand of charity can write only this: *Let their names and their mistakes be forgotten.*

But how bright are the honors which await those who with sacred fortitude and patriotic patience have endured all things that they might save their native land from division and from the power of corruption! The honored dead! They that die for the good cause are redeemed from death. Their names are gathered and garnered. Their memory is precious. Each place grows proud for them who were born there. There is to be, ere long, in every village and in every neighborhood, a glowing pride in its martyred heroes. Tablets shall preserve their names. Pious love shall renew their inscriptions as time and the unfeeling elements decay them. And the national festivals shall give multitudes of precious names to the orator's lips. Children shall grow up under more sacred inspirations whose elder brothers dying nobly for their country, left a name that honored and inspired all who bore it. Orphan children shall find thousands of fathers and mothers to love and help those whom dying heroes left as a legacy to the gratitude of the public.

Oh, tell me not that they are dead, that generous host, that airy army of invisible heroes! They hover as a cloud of witnesses above this nation. Are they dead that yet speak louder than we can speak, and a more universal language? Are they dead that yet act? Are they dead that yet move upon society, and inspire the people with nobler motives and more heroic patriotism?

Ye that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears. It *was* your son; but now he is the nation's. He made your household bright; now his example inspires a thousand households.—Dear to his brothers and sisters, he is now brother to every generous youth in the land. Before, he was narrowed, appropriated, shut up to you. Now, he is augmented, set free, and given to all. Before, he *was* yours; he is ours. He has died from the family, that he might live to the nation. Not one name shall be forgotten or neglected: and it shall by and by be confessed, as of an ancient hero of modern times, that he did more for his country by his death than by his whole life.

Neither are they less honored who shall bear through life the marks of wounds and sufferings. Neither epaulette nor badge is so honorable as wounds received in a good cause. Many a man shall envy him who henceforth limps. So strange is the transformation power of patriotic ardor, that men shall almost covet disfigurement. Crowds will give way to the hobbling cripples, and uncover in the presence of feebleness and helplessness. And buoyant children shall pause in their noisy games, and with loving reverence honor them whose hands can work no more, and whose feet are no longer able to march except upon that journey which brings good men to honor and immortality. Oh, mothers of lost children! set not in darkness nor sorrow whom a nation honors.—Oh, mourners of the early dead! they shall live again, and, live forever.—Your sorrows are our gladness. The nation lives because you give it men that love it better than their own lives. And when a few more days shall have cleared the perils from around the nation's brow, and she shall sit in unsullied garments of liberty, with justice upon her lips, she shall not forget those whose blood gave vital currents to her heart, and whose life, given to her, shall live with her life till time shall be no more.

Every mountain and hill shall have treasured name, every river shall keep some solemn title, every valley and every lake shall cherish its honored register; and till the mountains are worn out and the rivers forget to flow till the clouds are weary of replenishing springs, and the springs forgot to gush, and the rills to sing, shall their names be kept fresh with reverent honors which are inscribed upon the book of National Remembrance!

The Horse in the Stable.

The horse, valuable as he is at all times, is especially worthy of care, now when his price is so enhanced by the circumstances of the times. Many at all times; except when doing their work, and all at this season of the year are confined to the stable. Stable management is therefore of very great importance, and the health and durability of this noble animal is very dependent upon it.

The first point to be insisted on is a clean and well ventilated stable. It should be so constructed as to have a wide passage-way or floor in front of the horses to feed from. Above the manger a space should be left, a foot or two in width, clear, and the passage-way should be the avenue for the supply of fresh air to the nostrils of the horse.

The most perfect feeding arrangement we ever saw was a cast iron box so arranged as, by the removal of a bolt, to swing out into the passage-way, where it could be cleaned and fresh food supplied without the slightest interference from the horse. Such a box has the advantage, too, of resisting all attempts at crib biting.

The stable should be cleaned out at least twice a day, and the floor sprinkled with a little gypsum. The importance of cleanliness to the health of the horse cannot be over estimated.

We heartily wish, however, that the almost universal practice of tying up horses in stalls should be dispensed with. A little liberality in stable room, which would allow each horse a box in which he might freely turn himself around, and dispensing altogether with the halter, would add greatly to his comfort and health. If this box were kept well littered there would be no necessity for frequent cleaning out. The droppings might be allowed to accumulate for a week or more, with saving to the manure heap and no less to the animal.

The feeding of a stable horse should be very regular; he is worried and fretted by passing over the accustomed time. When a change of feed is necessary, it should be done with great care, giving a small allowance at first, till the stomach becomes used to the change.

He must be cleaned, and well cleaned, every day. A good curry-comb and brush, and an oiled woolen cloth are the utensils necessary. First take the curry-comb and begin at the top of the neck, back of the ears, working the hand both ways; proceed in this way till you have gone over the entire body and legs, then take both comb and brush, and every other stroke draw the brush across the teeth of the comb to clean it. An experienced groom will do this instantly. This done, take your cloth and lay the coat, and remove the dust which adheres to the outside. The face and ears must also feel the brush.

Few persons know how to clean a horse properly and fewer still do it.—If the above directions are daily followed, they usually enjoy good health. Daily exercise is absolutely necessary to stabled horses. If the feet of horses are brittle, and liable to break and crack, they must be well oiled once a week. A horse thus treated will always be ready to go when wanted and his owner will not be ashamed to ride or drive him.—*Exchange.*

Diphtheria—A Sure Cure of this Terrible Disorder.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Please publish the following treatment of diphtheria. It has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will always cure, if the treatment is commenced before the diphtheria membrane extends into the air tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases, no remedy yet discovered will always effect a cure; but if the patient is watched, and the treatment used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of mine in Wisconsin, and he used it on himself and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success that he requested me to send it to you for publication, as this horrible disease is prevailing extensively in parts of Missouri:

DIPHTHERIA WASH.

Golden seal,	pulverized,	1	drachm.
Borax,	"	1	"
Black pepper,	"	1	"
Alum,	"	1	"
Nitrate potash,	"	1	"
Salt,	"	2	"

Put all into a common-sized teacup or vessel which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles.—Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipestem, notch one end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every half hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well, which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils, and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure by pouring what you can use, each time, into another vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime that may be on the swab, every time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following liniment on the throat, outside, once every three or four hours, and keep a flannel cloth round the neck till well:

Take spirits turpentine, one ounce. Take sweet oil, (or linseed oil,) one ounce. Take aqua ammonia, (mix,) one ounce. Shake before using each time. Keep the bowels regular with castor oil.

Keep the patient in the house, but ventilate well. The diphtheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diphtheria, you will effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throats. I have never lost a case, and many have told me that no money would induce them, in these "diphtheria times," to be without the wash and liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt, it is used, and a cure is always effected.

Your friend, DR. W. A. SCOTT,
Palmyra, Warren county, Iowa.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chickamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &c., &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

The Teacher's Work.

It is not only necessary that a teacher should begin right, but, having begun right should continue to preserve the right course. Once in the right way it is easy to continue in it. Everything that exists has order; and "order is heaven's first law;" every mind must have an order of development according to its own peculiar construction. To proceed in any other order than that natural to that particular mind, in the development of it, will grate upon its sensibilities, and manifest itself to the instructor who understands the true philosophy of the mind, in many ways. As no two are exactly alike, the course to be pursued in no two can be exactly the same; and the teacher, to do his work properly, must co-operate with nature in the improvement of mind and the cultivation of intellect. When this is done until the mind has become habitually active, then, and not until then, is the teacher's work done. For the greater part of the time the teacher's work, if he has pursued the right course, is but to incite the pupil to action. Every fact will furnish him with work, and every action will improve the mind and improve its capacity, and therefore the desire for work.

The greatest difficulty a teacher will have to contend with is the perversion of many of the sentiments and propensities of the pupil, before coming under his care. And as he can only direct and assist the cultivation of the *intellectual faculties*, it will require a keen perception, a ready tact, and untiring zeal and patience, to enable him to induce the pupil to overcome this perversion and substitute therefor a healthy and vigorous action. But in order to apply his abilities with success, he will have to pay particular attention to the reflective faculties of both himself and pupil. He must be able to reason from a cause to an effect and from an effect to a cause with unerring accuracy; to compare words of reasoning and actions, and draw correct conclusions; in short he must be able to reason correctly, both directly and by induction; himself, and teach the pupil to do the same. Then, by bringing the cultivated and enlightened perceptive and reflective intellect to act upon the perverted portion of the mind, and by stimulating those faculties which give moral power, until they become the more powerful of the sentiments, he will succeed in overcoming the evil, crushing out the perversion and substituting its own normal action.

If this is neglected, no amount of mental training can make a *man*. No matter how deeply one may reason, no matter how well versed in history, poesy, mathematics or philosophy, if there remains a single faculty perverted, he cannot be said to be a *man*. When man has cultivated his intellect and enlightened his mind, he will be approached nearer to the object and end of his creation. But when the intellect is cultivated to its greatest capacity, when there is no longer a perverted faculty, or sense, and the whole mind works in perfect harmony, then indeed will man fulfill his mission here and hereafter. Then indeed will his happiness be complete. Then indeed will we see man in his true position, "a little lower than the angels."

This idea is no chimera. No! It is a reality within our grasp; it is an end that will be accomplished when man recognizes the true philosophy of the mind; when man "knows himself." Some say it is useless to talk of perfection; they look upon it as an impossibility. This is the greatest barrier to its accomplishment. Let the masses once recognize its possibility; let teachers look upon it as the end and aim of their profession, and it will be attained. It will be struggled for as much then as eminence is now. If we were created for an object, that object is certainly attainable. The end of our existence is happiness, and in order to be happy our Saviour tells us to be perfect. Is not this evidence enough, that it is within the scope of our power?—Is it not reprehensible, sinful even, in us to endeavor to seek happiness in any other than the one pointed out by the divine hand? that we should waste our energies in the vain pursuit of that object, while we ignore the only method by which it can be attained?

Teachers, to your posts! To your work! Perfect yourselves, that you may teach your pupils perfection!—*Lewistown Gazette.* PENN.

They do not love that do not show their love.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, *AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE Legislature convenes to-day. The session will be an unusually important one, and we hope that the members will attend strictly to the business that will be brought before them, instead of quarrelling all winter. Mr. White, member elect from Indiana, is a prisoner at Richmond, consequently there will be a tie vote in the Senate. We trust that country, and not party, will be the ruling motive of the members, and that an organization will be affected at once. We hope that grave and wise counsels will prevail, and that no measure for the good of our cause will be laid upon the table. Although a clear spot is just apparent from behind the dark cloud which has hung over us for the last two years, our work is not yet done. Increased energy as well as the utmost vigilance on our part, must not for a moment relax, although weakened and crippled we have yet a defiant foe to combat. He must not be allowed to gather strength, and marshal hosts against us while we lay dormant, and unprepared to meet him. Then it devolves upon our Legislative members to *work*.

THE Union members of the House of Representatives met on Monday afternoon, and made the following nominations for officers; all of which will be elected:

Speaker—H. C. Johnson, Crawford.
Clerk—A. W. Benedict, Huntingdon.
Ass. Clerk—Jas. C. Brown, Mercer.
Trans. Clerks—C. Walker, Phila; Mr. Niles, Tioga; Mr. Butterfield, Erie; A. D. Harlan, Chester.
Postmaster—R. W. Stewart, Lawrence.
Ass. Postmaster—Mr. Zook, Lancaster.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Subers, Phila.
Ass. Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Anderson, Phila; J. T. Sample, Alleg'y; Mr. Palmer, Bradford; J. H. Miller,——
Doorkeeper—J. T. McJunkin, Butler.
Ass. Doorkeepers—Mr. Crawford, Allegheny; Mr. McCaulley, Phila; Mr. Martin,——; C. Smith,——
Messenger—J. C. Sturdevant, Craw'd.
Ass. Messengers—C. E. Idell, Phila; J. Brown, Alleg'y; J. Walter,——; D. Munson,——

The War.

The new year opens with everything quiet in all quarters. In Virginia there have been heavy rains and long thaws. The roads are bad and all movements are impossible. Every stream is full, and fords are, in most cases, obliterated by the flood. Both armies are virtually in winter quarters, although the acknowledgement of the fact by the authorities is very tardy. The men are resting, and the animals are trying their best to recruit. General Lee's force is estimated at fifty thousand; General Meade's *at sixty thousand*, though furloughs granted to re-enlisting troops have caused a serious depletion. Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Orange Court House on the Rapidan, and the main force of his army are encamped in the neighborhood.

North of this, pickets extend on the right hand to Cedar Mountain, six miles south of Culpepper, and on the left hand to some earth-works a few hundred yards across the Rapidan, holding the northern approaches to the fords with a strong force, and preventing any access to any part of the river by the Federal troops.

Below the fords General Lee has lines of pickets extending to Fredericksburg, which place he holds, a handful of Federal cavalry being posted as a signal party at Falmouth, across the Rappahannock. General Meade's pickets closely confront General Lee's along the hostile line. Four miles south of Culpepper, at the base of Cedar mountain, is the outpost, which is supported by four thousand infantry at Culpepper. In the rear of Culpepper is the main body of the army, their encampment extending along the line of the Orange Railroad, back to the Rappahannock.

On the right of the railroad, cavalry patrols go a half dozen miles west and north west, but seldom venture further. On the left of the railroad one army corps, *eight or ten thousand* strong, is at Stevensburg, as a support to the cavalry pickets, which go southward toward the Confederate lines near the Rapidan. Gen. Lee, if attacked, is in his strong position and will fight there. Gen. Meade, if attacked, by a retreat of a few miles will reach his strong position on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

Mark the Traitors.

The young men of the country, subject to the draft, must be blind indeed if they have failed to see that it is mainly, if not entirely, owing to the steadfast and determined opposition of the bogus Democratic party that the quotas called out from time to time by the Government were not made up by volunteering. Those leaders have been doing all that they could, from the start, to prevent volunteering—and to represent the services in the most odious light. They have even gone around, many of them, and persuaded persons *not* to volunteer, and urged parents not to permit their sons to volunteer on any account.

Many of them are so bitter and blackhearted that they hate the very sight of a Union soldier, and will not give—or permit their families to give, if they can help it—a cent, or a cent's worth in the shape of hospital stores, to relieve the sick and wounded, or the prisoners who are starving in the dungeons at Richmond. Is it any wonder, with such miserable semi-traitors and foulmouthed croakers in the community, that volunteering is at a discount, and that 'among drafted men, desertions are frequent?

Truly the bogus democracy are doing their best to cover themselves with infamy in all time to come. They are doing more to protract the war than all the armies of Jeff Davis put together. But they will fail to undermine the patriotism of the people, notwithstanding their constant appeals to the prejudices and fears of their partisans. The Union must and will be preserved. The traitors punished, and the cause of the war rooted out, in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.

Let the young men of the country, and our gallant soldiers especially, who have perilled their lives for the old flag, mark the traitor leaders of present times—so that in after years they, like the Tories of old, may be held up to the scorn and contempt they have so richly merited.

The Copperheads on Democratic Soldiers.

There is more truth than poetry in the following remarks by the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*. A Copperhead is not a Democrat, neither is a Democrat a Copperhead. Traitors to Democratic principles and to their country appropriate the name of Democrats to more readily deceive the honest masses.

Next to an Abolitionist, the copperheads hate a Democratic soldier. The man who dares denounce slavery—who has the courage to expose its social enormities, by which the race of men in the South have become debased and Southern women are made to admire the lusts of their sons for the sable daughters of bondage—is regarded, by a full grown and completely *envenomed copperhead*, as a fanatic. Copperheadism affects a consuming disgust for all who hate slavery for its political sins. To arouse a copperhead, it is only necessary to express a repugnance for the traffic in slaves—to declare that it is unmanly to deal in human flesh, or insist that there is no thing in our charter of independence which gives one man the right to sell the wife and children of another. In reply to such claims and declarations, the voluble copperhead has a fund of Constitutional authority, all going to prove the justice and right of the barbarism, as well as the divine principle upon which the institution of slavery is based. But fully to excite the venom and passion of a copperhead, it is only necessary to remind the reptile of some honest, true-hearted Democratic soldier who has discharged his duty. At once the snake begins to writhe and hiss. You might as well place a hot coal on the back of the viper as to sound in his ear the name of Butler or Burnside. Indeed, the former is more hated by his old Democratic associates, than is the bloodiest traitor in the South. His sturdy defence of freedom—his manly opposition to treason—and the uncompromising war which he wages against rebellion, constitute the proof positive of his fanaticism, and leave no doubt in the minds of the traitors themselves that Butler is a violator of the Constitution—that instrument which the slaveholders had perverted and misconstrued until they *imagined* that the Constitution and the law could alone be invoked in the defence and the furtherance of the rights of slavery. Indeed, these semi-traitors, no longer daring to attack the Government as openly as they did at the precipitation of rebellion, turn their fury upon such of the Democracy as are engaged as leading officers in the struggle to crush treason.

Of late, Gen. Burnside has been made a mark for the assaults of the copperhead press in this and other States. He has been traduced and maligned, villified and libelled, beyond all measure and description. His valor and his ability as a soldier—his virtue and his patriotism as a man—his noble devotion to the Government and his steadfast opposition to its foes, all go to increase his obnoxiousness in the eyes of the copperheads, and to win for him at their tongues, the most wilful abuse. Occasionally we are told, that the war can only be successfully fought out by the power of a "Democratic administration" And yet not a single "Democrat" holding position in the army as an officer of high rank has *been credited* for the service he renders his country by those who arrogate to themselves a monopoly of "Democratic" virtue. The "Democrat" in the field and the "Democrat" in civic position of power, who renders a fair support to his Government, in the battle with traitors, is at once assailed, impaled and sacrificed to appease the fiery zeal of his partizans in favor of treason. We leave the country to judge from this, how fairly a "Democratic" Administration would conduct the war with the slave drivers. We submit the slanders which are daily heaped upon "Democratic" soldiers, fairly and heroically discharging their duty, as an evidence of the true feeling on the part of those indulging in this work of detraction.

The copperhead organs and orators, thus assailing the gallant men of the Democratic party who are in the army, faithfully discharging their duty expose their own sympathies for treason without damaging those who are contending with traitors. No higher evidence need be desired of the loyalty and patriotism of a Democrat, than the fact that he is slandered by a copperhead. No better proof is required to show that both Burnside and Butler (as well as all other true Democrats in the army) have done their duty, than the abuse which is daily heaped upon them by the common friends of slavery and treason, the copperhead leaders of the loyal States.

Reconstruction.

At the touch of the statesmanship of President Lincoln, the difficulties suggested by politicians and journalists in the way of the restoration of the Union have vanished, and the course of true patriots in the rebel States becomes clear. One-tenth of the loyal voters in the rebellious Commonwealths may wheel their respective States into the Union line, according to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Virginia is not included in this offer, as there are already two loyal governments, one in East and the other in West Virginia. As South Carolina casts only a legislative vote for President, that State is not included either. The figures in reference to the votes of the rebel Commonwealths are as follows:

States.	Total Vote in 1860.	No. required.
Alabama	90,357	9,036
Arkansas	54,053	5,406
Florida	14,347	1,435
Georgia	106,365	10,637
Louisiana	50,500	5,050
Mississippi	69,120	6,912
Tennessee	145,333	14,534
N. Carolina	96,230	9,623
Texas	62,986	6,298

Surely, there ought soon to be in all as there are already in some of those States, the comparatively trifling number of true Unionists required for this great work. Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and North Carolina must now have the requisite number of loyal voters, and we wonder that they do not dismiss palo-hearted fear at once, and command their "re-ap pearing stars" back into the great constellation. However, when the work once fairly begins, we may expect to see each State included in the Proclamation return almost simultaneously.

General Grant's Congratulatory Order to his Army.

The following is General Grant's Congratulatory Order to his army:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.

General Order, No. 9.—The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon *Knoxville*, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. Bowers, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

☞ Congress adjourned on Wednesday the 23d ult., to meet again on the 5th of January.

☞ The Conscription act appears to cause excitement on both sides of the House, and the military committee have as yet offered but one amendment, that of the consolidation of all classes; the three hundred dollar clause will not be changed.

Despair at the South.

It is everywhere admitted at the South, in official as well as in unofficial documents, that unless means are devised for redeeming the currency, the rebellion must succumb. But it is utterly impossible to discover any practicable means, and the consequence is a gloom among the rebel leaders that is as near to despair as anything that can be imagined. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* speaks sadly of the want of faith and confidence among the Southern masses, and then, by the way of contrast, says "there is something sublime in the shadowy earnestness and misty magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance." This was written before the glorious victory of Chattanooga, which, of course, has strengthened our faith and proportionately weakened that of the Southern people.

It is no wonder that the Southerners are in despair. The schemes and promises of their leaders have failed utterly. Instead of an independent nation, they find themselves a half-fed, half clad mass, oppressed by a military despotism, which every civilized power of the world refuses to recognize as a nation. They find their armies driven out of more than half the territory claimed by the Confederacy. They find the States reoccupied by our troops not only secure in our possession, but actually furnishing large numbers of troops to the Union armies. They know that there is not a State in the Union in which the banner of the Stars and Stripes does not float. They find that the blockade become an impenetrable barrier, which prevents all communication with other countries. They see that, even with the most rigid conscription, their armies cannot be kept up. They know that with the exception of two or three piratical cruisers, their so called navy is a failure, and that all their grand schemes of breaking the blockade with iron-clads and rams have terminated disastrously. They have learned that the cotton loan in Europe has been a failure and that the little credit the Richmond government formerly had has dwindled away to nothing.

Then, too, they have fully realized that the Northern people will fight for the Union, and with an energy and earnestness that are unabated after nearly three years of alternate disaster and success. They have learned that one Southerner is not a match for five Yankees, and indeed that he is hardly a match for one. They know as well as the *Times'* correspondent in Richmond, how "sublime" is the earnestness, how "magnificent" the faith of the Northern people. They know that three years of war have not only not diminished the strength and resources of the Government, but have really increased them. They know that the slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and South Carolina have furnished over one hundred thousand men for the Union armies, and that recruiting is still going on there as briskly as in the free States.

They know, above all, that the confidence of the people in the President is greater now, after he has served nearly three years, than it has ever been; that the people of every loyal State except one have endorsed his policy, and that even in the exceptional State, the work in behalf of the war goes on as vigorously as it does in any of the others. Is it any wonder that there is despair in the South? Will the Southern people much longer let their wicked leaders maintain their ruinous opposition to the authority of the Federal Government?—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Brilliant Expedition to Harrisonburg —Skilful Escape from a large Force of Rebels—Co-Operation with Averill.

Washington, Dec. 29.—An expedition, to co-operate with Gen. Averill, consisting of two regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry, and a battery of six guns—a force numbering in all 1,400—under the command of Col. George D. Wells, of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry, has returned to Harper's Ferry without the loss of a man, after penetrating to Harrisonburg.

When General Averill had finished his work, and Col. Well's had accomplished his diversion, strictly according to orders, the latter found himself confronted by from 7000 to 10,000 of Lee's forces, with General Rosser's brigade and a part of Stuart's cavalry in his rear at Front Royal. By clever strategy and forced marches, Col. Wells escaped the former and avoided the latter forces, and reached his post with his men and munitions unharmed.—He made a march of forty-three miles in thirty hours.

So desperate seemed the chances of the expedition that the rebels of Winchester offered heavy bets that not a man would return. One hundred rebel prisoners were brought safely off.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Acceptance of the Amnesty.—Extraordinary Language from the Richmond Whig.—"Slavery Must Die."—Criticism of Jeff Davis' Message.

NEWBURN, N. C., Dec. 27.—The North Carolina *Times* says that a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for $150 in Confederate notes at Danville a few days since.

The same paper heartily endorses President Lincoln's recent proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and endorses a remarkable article from the Richmond *Whig*, which contains the following significant paragraph:

"*Slavery has stabbed itself to death.—It has sinned against light—committed the unpardonable sin, and must die.*"

The Raleigh *Standard* and the Raleigh *Progress* are very severe in their criticisms on Jeff Davis' message.—They publish President Lincoln's message and proclamation, with favorable comments.

The North Carolina *Times* says the British schooner G. O. Bigelow, which was captured by the United States transport Fulton, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was captured and burned by one of the United States steamers.

The health of this department is good. The weather is mild and pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

January 2 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7.25@7.50
Common and superfine	5.75@6 25
Rye Flour	5 50
Corn Meal	3 50 $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1 65
Rye	$1 41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.17
Oats	80
Barley Malt	3 50 $4.65
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$8.00
Timothy	$2.75@3.00
Flaxseed	$2 15
Wool	48@56c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $1 bbl	$6.50@7.25
Extra do do	5.75
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.45
Rye	1.10
Corn	1.00
Oats	62
Clover seed	7.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	35
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

HORSES WANTED.

ANY head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on and after January 12th, up to February 12th! Good prices will be paid.
Huntingdon Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coffee Run, for month ending Dec. 31.

Ladies'
Amman, Adam
Baker M. Jemile Miss
Good Samuel
Houpt Rosanna Miss
Householder Chas. Mrs. 2

Long, Elizabeth
Nench M. S. Miss
Walton Emma Miss
Weaver Solomon
Weaver John B.

Coffee Run, Jan. 5, 1864. S. COHN P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of George W. Wagoner dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. W. M. K WILLIAMS, N.
Sand Gap, Jan. 4, 1864-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
JOSEPH M'CRACKEN,
HENRY WILSON,
Jan. 6, 1864-6t Executors

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENN'A, Huntingdon, August 25 1863

NOTICE is hereby given that a record of the names and the respective express-ions and delivery on descrter at the Headquarters of the aforesaid Provost Marshal.
J. K. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1863.

NOTICE

is hereby given that any person may appear before the Board of Enrollment on or before the 24th day of December, next, and have his name stricken off the Enrollment Lists if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not and will not be at the time fixed for draft, liable to military duty, on account of, 1st. Alienage, 2d. Non-residence; 3d. Unsuitableness of age; 4th. Manifest permanent physical debility.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrollment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will take measures to have the names of such persons put in the wheel.

Nov. 25, 1863. J. P. CAMPBELL, Capt. and Pro Mar.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: TO NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE 10.15 A. M., and 2.20 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.20 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.50 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILES, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.				STATIONS.	*EASTWARD*			
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS PHILAD'A.	HALF'S NIGHT EXPRESS.		EXPRESS PHILAD'A.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODA'N.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	9 45	1	4 45
2 22	.....	.....	5 36	Mt. Union	11 26	9 45	1	5
6 28	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	1	25
6 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek	.....	9 31	1	18
6 50	7 40	55	6 07	Huntingdon	11 01	9 21	1	07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	Petersburg	10 47	9 07	12	52
6 22	.....	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	12	44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	Spruce Creek	10 35	8 55	12	35
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	12	23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	Tyrone	10 13	8 33	12	12
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	Tipton	.....	.....	12	05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fosprils	.....	.....	12	03
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills	9 53	8 14	11	56
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona	9 40	8 00	11	40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A.	M

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M, and arrives at Hunting on 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
4 50	7 45	Huntingdon	11 10	7 10
4 10	8 05	Mc'connellstown	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove	10 45	6 44
4 33	8 29	Marklesburg	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Fore	10 00	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit	9 55	5 55
5 30	9 28	Saxton	9 40	5 40
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run	8 41	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton	8 24	4 30
7 00	11 05	Bloody Run	8 10	4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

9 40		Saxton	8 30	3 30
9 55		Continue	8 15	3 15
10 00		Crawford	8 05	3 05
10 10		Dudley	8 00	5 00

[Broad Top City.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863

☞ New and handsome styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring countries! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
20 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16 1-3

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF* 200 *ACRES*, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

[ADJOURNED SALE.]

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, January 7, 1864,

At 10 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

The Farm, now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Piney Farm," in Hender-on township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several tracts, containing, altogether, about **700 Acres;** on the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the building. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Cutwait, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of D. Graffius, W. S. Lincoln, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. McCAHAN,
Dec. 23, 1863. Exec'rs of John McCahan, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF *BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.*

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCauley, dec'd., are off red for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Dec. 2, 1863-1m. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE OF *REAL ESTATE.*

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good, two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a *story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and* other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on the described farm. [Dec2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. ex.-Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY 11TH DAY of JANUARY, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

A House and Lot of ground in Portstown, bounded by Allegheny street in front, by lot of Henry Hetlright on the southwest, William Long on the west and bank of Juniata river, thereon erected a two story frame carpenter shop.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Bostwick.

ALSO—All that certain one and a half story frame house and lot of land containing about three quarters of an acre of ground more or less, situate in the village of Mechanicsville, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded on the west by a lot of Wm. Rice, on the north by the Mechanicsville and Spruce Creek turnpike road, on the east by a lot of John Lockhart and on the south by Spruce Creek, together with all and singular, the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Bostwick.

ALSO—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to a tract of land, situate in Tod township Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. W. Entriken and D. G. Entriken, Jr' Hess and Savage's heirs about 100 acres or more, a which are cleared, and having thereon erected two log houses one a two story log house one old log barn, one sawmill and other outbuildings, and containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone.

ALSO—All the real estate, rights, privileges, franchises property, and immunities which belong to or is held by said Warriorsmark Water Company.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Warriorsmark Water Company.

ALSO—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Cromwell township, containing 90 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Philip Whitesell on the south, land of George Speer on the north and west, land of Union McClain on the east, land of Hare's heirs on the north.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Bell.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 23 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.

The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barre township in said county, dec'd., taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.

The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriorsmark township dec'd., as appraised and taken by his children.

The goods and chattels which were of George Gillelland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Caroline Gillelland.

The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Vawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth J Vawn.

The goods and chattels of John Hidesour late of Juniata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Hidenour.

The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.

The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Orbisonia, at the time of his death, taken by his widow.

The goods and chattels which were of J. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.

The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.

The goods and Chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Dec. 16, 1863. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of January next, (1864,) to wit:

1. Administration account of John Thompson, administrator of Robert Harper, late of West township, dec'd.

2. Account of William Bell, guardian of Alexander Jackson, William Jackson, Elizbeth Jackson, and Jane Jackson minor children of David Jackson, late of Barree township dec'd.

3. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Calvin Laird.

4. Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver late of Shirley township dec'd.

5. The Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, dec'd as filed by Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the said John Shaver, now dec'd.

6. The account,

...JN, PA.

...orning, Jan. 6, 1864.

...OCAL & PERSONAL.

FIFTH OF JANUARY.—Remorseless Time still rolls on, unmindful of the sorrows or grievances of mankind, and brings us to realize the fact that we are now at the stand-point, where commences the execution of a great national edict,—dreaded by some as the "reign of terror." Now is the time to try men's souls; for some would, undoubtedly, rather see the hosts of the rebel Lee penetrating the north, marking their pathway with blood and desolation, than to receive the notice that their names are drawn, and it falls to their lot to take arms in defence of their country. Such men as these are the very ones whom Fortune should abandon. They will have to prepare for the issue, as the law must be enforced; and if they are drafted, they have their choice, to go resignedly—or doggishly, if they will—and fight; or else go *boldly* and pay their $300.

BURGLAR FOILED.—The family of Mrs. Crewitt, an estimable widow, residing at the eastern end of town was disturbed on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock by hearing a noise in a room on the second story, which resembled footsteps. Upon going to the room their imaginations were found to prove true, and on the discovery of the intruder he was shot at, when he immediately sprang to the window and leaped through, breaking a greater part of the lower sash, but not, however, before the son of Mrs. Crewitt shot at him again. It is supposed he had entered the house early in the evening and waited in some safe retreat the retirement of the inmates, so as to commit his depredations in the dead of night. Nothing was stolen, but the culprit may feel thankful he escaped with a whole hide, and take warning by this lesson.

STRIPPING UNIFORMS.—We see that the officers of the government are doing their duty by stripping the uniforms, or putting the buttons off individuals who *think* themselves soldiers. It is known, or ought to be known, that no person is allowed to wear or retain any article belonging to the Government, or that formerly belonged to the Government, unless he has been in the United States service, and if examined, can show his certificate of discharge from said service. Should the officers commence and strictly enforce their authority in this respect, many who have never seen service would quickly abandon that which they know is no honor for them to wear. Let him only who has been in battle with them, have all the honor in wearing them.

☞ The juveniles were on hand on New Year's day according to notice, and we were again entertained in the distribution of gifts. Our object in this distribution was not only to please the little ones, but also to ascertain how many there were in this neighborhood. We received over four hundred calls but think even this falls a hundred or two short of the whole number in the borough. We would advise any person who wishes to discover the different natures of children to engage for a time in the Free Gift Chance Distribution Enterprise. Our word for it he will be interested and delighted, and will not regret the sacrifice he made.

☞ The "sports" had a gay time on New Year's eve in trying to upturn the borough. They did not succeed, however, and resulted only in upturning some boxes, and displacing a few signs, attended with a great deal of hubbub. It would have been better for them had they been in bed, and not disturbed people in their slumbers. "Fun is fun," when put to a good use, but when such acts are perpetrated by such persons in the middle of the night, they have all the "sport" to themselves and it is lost to those who know how to appreciate better and genuine fun.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—This day passed away with less mirth among the older folks than on Christmas, as there was no ice to give those enjoyment who love skating, and with the exception of more bustle, consequent upon the number of people in town, it was marked with the same monotony of an ordinary day. We trust all, the younger ones especially, will bear in mind that it ushered in the leap year 1864.

SERENADE.—On Tuesday night we were again serenaded by our young friends of the string band. We were commencing to think they had "played out," having heard no music from that source for some time past, but upon being awakened by the enlivening strains discoursed by them, the thought vanished, and we now give them liberty to call again.

☞ Col. J. J. Lawrence, of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, was with us a few days last week. We understand that this road will be in operation from Sunbury west, as far as St. Mary's, by the 5th inst., leaving yet to complete some twenty five miles, to which there is nothing to be done but to lay down the iron, the entire road being already graded.

Comp. C. 53rd Regt.—We had the pleasure on Monday last, of taking by the hand, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Mc Laughlin of Co. C. 53d Regt. They and their company have volunteered for three years more, and are at home on furlough for a short time. No company has seen more active service than Co. C. of the 53rd, and they deserve well of the loyal people of old Huntingdon. God bless the brave boys of Co. C.

A Jubilee.—The patriotism of Porter township was in town in all its glory on Monday last. It threw all other townships and boroughs in the county in the shade. Indeed we have not learned by any of our exchanges in the State, that the patriotism of Porter township has been equalled.

☞ We experienced during the latter part of last week, the coldest weather of the season, and, indeed, for several years January 1st was the coldest day. We do not know how low the mercury was, but we do know that it was as cold as we cared about feeling.

CALENDAR FOR 1864.—We occupy space in our columns to give the Calendar for 1864 to our subscribers, which they can clip and put up in their places of business, or wherever most needed. Copies of the same on card can be had on application at our book store.

☞ The rebels a short time ago took nine oyster boats on the James River. The dealers took advantage of this, and raised the price of this luxury, and we learn some of our saloon keepers have done likewise.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.—Volume VIII.—*A Day School Monthly.*—The VISITOR will commence its *eighth volume* with the January number, 1864. This is the only *Day School Periodical* published at

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; Readings, *Music*, Speeches, *Dialogues*, Stories, *Puzzles*, &c., &c., from the very best writers.

The VISITOR has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs for Winter Schools. Send for a specimen, and see inducements to clubs.

Address with two cent stamp,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GRECIAN WRIGGLE.—The editor or editress, of *Godey's Lady's Book* asks, "have you ever seen the Grecian Wriggle? It is practiced by all ladies that wear hoops. It is done in crossing gutters. The hands do not touch the dress, but the wriggle part sends the dress to an angle 45 on the right, and the Grecian part of it is to sling it to an agle 45 on the left, and so escape the gutter. It is a beautiful movement, *uncomingly graceful*; but it requires particularly that a lady shall have no holes in her stockings."

HALL BURNED.—On Christmas eve, Union Hall, Johnstown, Cambria co., Penna, was consumed by fire. The Catholic Orphans' Fair was being held there at the time, and every article was destroyed. Some adjacent buildings were also much damaged. The fire is presumed to have been caused by a defective flue. The amount of loss is not known.

Accident.—On Monday morning, the passenger train of the H. & B T. R. R. Co., met with a serious accident about a mile and a half from town, caused by the breaking of a rail. Henry Fisher, who ran to the front platform was thrown under the car and dragged for ten or fifteen feet. Although very seriously injured no bones were broken. Several other persons were slightly hurt. The car is a total wreck.

The Banner township.—Porter township has made up her full quota for the draft which will take place this month. The men all came to town on Monday and were mustered into service. A sufficient sum was subscribed by the citizens of the township to secure the volunteering of the men. Good for the patriotism of Porter.

RECRUITS will be received for Co. C, 53d Regt., P. V. V., at the Franklin House, Huntingdon, and at Marklesburg.

☞ The public schools opened again on Monday last.

[For the Globe.]

A GOOD STEP.—At a meeting of all the Broad Top Coal Operators, the following rule was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and posted in a conspicuous place at each Colliery on Broad Top:

"To obviate the inconvenience and loss which have heretofore occurred to both miner and operator, from the miners so frequently changing from one Colliery to another during the month, hereafter no miner can be employed between the *fifth* and the close of the month without a written discharge from his last employer."

This is a rule of no strict nature, but in it we see a lurking spirit of independence in its authors which is striving to make itself manifest. It appears to us that in that simple rule the operators wish to make known to the miners and the world that they will rule in their own affairs, and that no insinuations, threats, nor outbreaks of the miners will change their determination. This is much to discover in so plain a rule, which would appear to partake only of a business nature, but nevertheless we feel confident that such is to be seen; and if, perhaps, it was not such intention that induced the operators to frame such a rule, it is a popular desire it may now be made such

It has always been our opinion that if the operators would only exercise more authority, and show the miners they are indifferent as to what course they take, instead of leaving them have the reins, they would suffer loss inconvenience and loss from the numerous strikes; for then the miners, knowing that they must have work or starve, will willingly yield to the most advantageous conditions to the operators.

More rules of a stricter nature are needed before the dealers in coal can be prepared to meet fully the great demands, and live in less dread of the detrimental strikes of the miners. It is unnecessary to explain of what character, but, if they would look more to their own interests by giving repeated checks to the self governing pride of the miners, instances would rapidly accumulate where rules could be applied in which they could clearly see how to work more to their advantage We do not wish to be understood to mean that the operator should tyranize over the miner, as the overseer over the slave, for we must recollect he is a human being, made of the same material as ourselves, but that more respect should be demanded, and everything work in the order of the employer to the employee.

Should such a policy be enforced none would suffer, but, on the contrary, all would be benefited; the interest and security of the operator would augment—the community at large would be favored in this "new order of things"—and even the miner himself, who, before, through the influence of his fellows, was compelled to join in the strike, would then have such a restriction removed, and be enabled to labor in a more temperate sphere, and lead a more uniform life, which must inevitably insure his success.

MENTOR.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS REBECCA M. MCCOLLUM,

Who died at her Father's residence in Huntingdon, Pa. Dec. 26, 1863.

The subject of this notice, under the influence and training of Maternal piety, remembered her Creator in the days of her youth, and at the age of 15 years, under the ministry of Rev. I. Munroe, gave her heart to God, and her name to the M. E. Church, and from the day of her Spiritual birth, to the day of her transition to heaven, she gave evidence of the genuineness of her conversion by her devotion to God, and the church of her choice. Unhappily married in the year 1849, the subsequent years of her life were not only chequered, but strongly marked by domestic trouble and deep mental anguish. "The captain of our salvation was made perfect this suffering" and by the same process did he purify and perfect this saint of his. There was gold in the crucible, and it came out without the dross, reflecting the pure image of the Heavenly refiner. Resigning her children to the care of her father, and God, she thereby cut every tie that bound her to earth, and for the last month of her stay below, she seemed more an inhabitant of heaven than earth; a heavenly radiance illumined her countenance, not a cloud intercepted the vision of her future joy. The last day of life on earth arrived; and as gradually as calmly, and as mildly bright as the sun sinks to his golden bed, and reflects back his setting glories, so gradually, calmly and brightly did she pass away, audibly exclaiming as she left us "all is over, Glory to God."

"She is not dead, but sleepeth. Jesus says "I am the resurrection and the life." Now the stone is rolled away from the mouth of the sepulchre—the dream of the alchemist is realized—the elixir of immortality is gained. The master has spoken and the great heart of despairing humanity throbs to the glad evangels. Listen—"He that liveth and believeth on me shall never die," is heard above autumnal blight and wintry winds over the graves of thee of our loved—amid withering grass and falling leaf and fading flower and dying friends.

Father, mother, sisters, children of the deceased,—you mourn a friend—Let your mourning be turned into gladness by the hope of the resurrection. *She* is not the body you deposited beneath the sod. The shape she wore is sleeping there but *she* in her identity is still living, and shall live forever.

Rejoice for friends safe housed above the region of shade and storm. Sing for them.

"By the bright waters now thy lot is cast
Joy 'or thee happy friend, thy bark hath passed
The rough seas foam.
Now the long yearnings of thy soul are stilled
Home, Home, thy peace is won, thy heart is filled
Thou art gone home."

J. B.

MARRIED,

On the 31st of Dec. by Rev. G. W Zahniser, MR. SAMUEL HOMAN to MISS HATTIE A. DEAN, both of Stonerstown Pa.

Arrival of 500 Exchanged Prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 29.

The flag of truce boat New York arrived last evening from City Point with upwards of five hundred prisoners, the exchange for the equal number sent to them by General Butler. The rebel authorities have notified the General that they will not receive another flag of truce from here, and will not listen to any further propositions for regulating the exchange of prisoners from him. This is done under the pretext of Jeff. Davis' proclamation, issued nearly a year ago, denunciatory of General Butler, and notwithstanding they have now received the five hundred men he has sent them, and returned man for man, but they have also received medicines from the General and acknowledged the same by friendly letters

1864

JANUARY.

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SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS.
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the court House on Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1864, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other business connected with the Society. The officers of the association, together with all others interested in the agricultural affairs of the county are invited to attend. By order and in behalf of the society,

Dec. 30. H. MCDIVITT, Sec'y.

President, John Porter, Alexandria; Rec. Sec'y., Robt. McDivitt, Huntingdon; Cor. Sec'y., H. Miller, Huntingdon; Treasurer, George Jackson, Huntingdon; Librarian, T. H. Cromer, Huntingdon

COURT AFFAIRS.

GRAND JURORS.

Samuel Bolinger, farmer, Tell
Henry Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Wm M Bell, farmer, Shirley
George M Bell, farmer, Jackson
Henry Barrack, brickkayer, Penn
Henry Beers, teacher, Cromwell
Edmund C Colder, farmer, Porter
George Davis, farmer, Morris
R A Dorsey, merchant, Morris
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter
John Grove, farmer, Walker
John Henderson, farmer, West
Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Porter
Adam Lightner, farmer, West
John Morrow, farmer, Dublin
Jonathan Montague, farmer, Cromwell
J hn B Myton, farmer, West
T E Orbison, merchant, Cromwell
James S Oaks, farmer, Jackson
S E Russell, blacksmith, Warriorm'k
Elias Rodgers, watchman, Shirley
James Stewart, farmer, Morris
J M Stonebraker, agent, Brady
Thomas Wilson, farmer, Springfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Archery, farmer, Franklin.
John Aurandt, farmer, Tod.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield
Isaac Buck, farmer, Warriormark
David Clarkson, J. P., Cassville
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
John Covert, mason, Springfield
John Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Porter
David Cree, chairmaker, Warriorm'k
John Cunningham, farmer, Union
Silas A Cresswell, gentleman, Barree
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria
N C Decker, gentleman, Huntingdon
W Dorris, jr., gentleman, Huntingdon
David Dunn, merchant, Huntingdon
Jacob Fouse, farmer, Walker
George W Gettis, M. D., Union
Saml. F. Geissinger, farmer, Clay
Robt L Henderson, farmer, Franklin
Thomas Huston, sr., farmer, Jackson.
John Hall, farmer, Oneida
Wm Johnston, tanner, Shirleysburg
Jacob Kyle, farmer, Morris
David Lynn, farmer, Hopewell
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
David McGarvey, farmer, Shirley
W J McGarvey, farmer, Brady
Graffius Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon
Thos Morrison, miller, Brady
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn
James C Parsons, farmer, Tell
Geo Rupert, pumpmaker, Henderson
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson
William Rutter, farmer, Cromwell
John Stewart, innkeeper, Brady
John M Smith, farmer, Jackson
Jacob Sharrer, laborer, Walker
Henry Smelker, farmer, Shirley
William Sims, clerk, Franklin
James Thompson, blacksmith, West
David F Tussey, farmer, Porter
George W Wilson, farmer, West
H Wallbeator, tanner, Alexandria
R B Wigton, gentleman, Huntingdon
Andrew Wilson, farmer, Dublin
William Wray, farmer, Franklin

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only and offered by him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashion able dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, a nd a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the high st market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage with which we have been favored so far.—Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily. SIMON COHN.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet. 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 29, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20 y. 5 feet. 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAML. S. HUYETT,
Dec6, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg. Pa. Cav.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, RETICULATING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarde d for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

sept. 9, 1863-3m

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st of November, A. D 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William H. Less his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of December, in the year of *our Lord* one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

A Fine article of Family Flour, for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

ALL kinds of Steel, Iron, Nails, &c., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

BBL., Sack, and Dairy Salt, wholesale and Retail, by LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW York Salt in large Bbls., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

JUST received, a large stock of Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. and kits for sale by [Dec23-4t] LLOYD & HENRY.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
Dec23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judges of said Court on the third Monday of January next for allowance:

Augustin D. Celets, Broad Top City.
Francis Drum, Cooksburg.
Adam Seiger, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

TRIAL LIST—JANUARY TERM, 1864.

Glasgow, Taylor, et al	vs J. Entrekin, jr., et al.
Miller Walker	vs W. C. McCauley, et al.
Mary C. McCauley, &c.,	vs The W. B. In. Co.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
J D mcberry for use	vs W. S Entrekin, gar.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs M. Stone & J. Entrekin.
Henry C. Robinson	vs George Sipe.
J. Gilliam & wife for use	vs William Rothrock.
John S. Travis	vs Alexander Ambrose, et al.
Samuel Fleming	vs Hon. J. Stewart's exec'rs.
Sil Sankey for use	vs Martin Walker.
J. P. Anderson's ex.	vs Henry Grady.
J. C. Watson's ad for use	vs George Hewit et al.
Peter H. Campbell	vs Jane Ann Spier.
Lose & McVitty	vs The Lycoming In. Co.
Valentine Crouse	vs James Bergey.
D W. Stevens for use	vs H. W. Glasgow & hus.
Jacob Hollinger et al	vs P. Bolenbaugh's exec'r.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863. } WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,
ON BROAD TOP CORNER, RAILROAD STREET.
LEWIS W. BRABSON

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery store at the above place, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, and earnestly invites all to call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

WANTED.—
10,000 Bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Corn,
10,000 " Oats,
1,000 " Rye.

For which the highest price will be paid for in cash.
LLOYD & HENRY,
New Warehouse,
Dec. 23, 1863-tf. HUNTINGDON.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.
No. 258 South 3rd St., Philada., Dec. 22, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 12th, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

Dec. 30, 1863-td. J. P. AGNEW, Sec'y.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead;* ground and American *Zinc;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Iron Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. HAY—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schwick. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if they are represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU.
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep 30, 1863

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Sept 2-3m

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence now occupied by the subscriber, in Alexandria, Penn, on or about the first of November last, a small brown-spotted mooly COW, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. HUYETT.
Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1863*

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old; one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JNO. E. SEEDS.
Dec. 2, 1863.*

UNION STEAM MILLS.
WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,
Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Passant Hemlock lumber.
Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.
WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 13, 1863-3m*

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season.—
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLOAK FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.
All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

New Cheap and Good
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists chiefly of DRY-GOODS of kinds, BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best qualities, best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.

ALSO,
Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster and Coal.

☞ The highest price paid for all kinds of Grain in Cash.

For sale at the new WARE-HOUSE on the Canal, west end of HUNTINGDON.
LLOYD & HENRY.
Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863.-tf.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The wholly amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Million of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury, has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a high some premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortg

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting a veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor:
A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW A BARGAINS. FOR

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markelsburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept 23 1863

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7–3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

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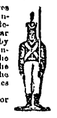

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